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ABSTRACT

This report describes faculty and instructional staff in public and private not-for-profit 2-year-and-above postsecondary institutions in the United States. It is the first publication based on the 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99). For this study, a nationally representative sample of faculty and instructional staff received questionnaires in 1999 that asked about their employment in the fall of 1998. Depending on their institution's policies, some faculty did not have instructional duties (e.g., teaching one or more classes or advising or supervising students' academic activities), and some individuals with faculty status did not have "faculty" status. All instructional duties for some individuals were related to noncredit courses or advising or supervising noncredit academic activities. Compendium tables 1 through 5 are based on all faculty and instructional staff; compendium tables 6 through 34 include only faculty and staff with some instructional duties for credit. In the fall of 1998 there were about 1.1 million faculty and instructional staff employed by public and private not-for-profit 2-year-and-above postsecondary institutions in the United States. Most were employed by 4-year institutions, with public research and public comprehensive institutions employing the greatest number. Fifty-seven percent were employed full-time and 43% were employed part-time. Employment status varied with the type of institution, but faculty and staff of research institutions were more likely to by full-time employees. Approximately 91% of full- and part-time faculty and instructional staff had some for-credit teaching responsibilities. (Contains 6 figures and 34 tables.) (SLD)

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Linda J. Zimbler
National Center for Education Statistics

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 2001–152

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Foreword

This publication is the first from the 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99), a study of faculty and instructional staff in postsecondary institutions in the United States. The 1999 NSOPF and its predecessors, the 1988 and 1993 NSOPFs, were conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics within the U.S. Department of Education to fill the information gap about this important segment in postsecondary education. Additional support for NSOPF has been provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. Since its inception, NSOPF has stimulated widespread interest at the federal, state, institution, and individual levels. Organizations and individual researchers have obtained faculty data that provided them with national estimates and knowledge in general about faculty backgrounds, responsibilities, workloads, compensation, and attitudes.

A number of publications based on NSOPF:99 data are planned. Topics of these publications include: the use of the internet/technology by faculty; faculty and staff who taught classes to undergraduates; distance, remedial, and continuing education taught by faculty; minority and women faculty; faculty in public 2-year colleges; part-time faculty; retirement and other departure plans of faculty; changes in employment status of faculty; changes in the racial/ethnic and gender make-up of faculty; changes in the tenure status of faculty; and institutional policies and practices regarding faculty in degree-granting institutions.

As soon as publications are released from NSOPF, they can be found and downloaded at the following NSOPF Web Page: http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/nsopf. Finally, researchers are encouraged to conduct their own in-depth analysis of the data. For information about using NSOPF:99 data, please read the Technical Notes to this report.

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I would like to thank the members of the National Technical Review Panel for the 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99) for their many suggestions throughout the life of this study.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation to the thousands of individuals who participated in this study, including institutional coordinators, administrators, and faculty and instructional staff. Clearly, the study could not have been completed without their cooperation.

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Summary

This report describes faculty and instructional staff in public and private not-for-profit 2-year-and-above postsecondary institutions in the United States. It is the first publication based on the 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99). For this study a nationally representative sample of faculty and instructional staff received questionnaires in 1999 that asked about their employment in the fall of 1998.[1] Depending on their institution's policies, some faculty did not have instructional duties (e.g., teaching one or more classes, or advising or supervising students' academic activities), and some individuals with instructional duties did not have "faculty" status. Further, all instructional duties for some individuals were related to noncredit courses or advising or supervising noncredit academic activities. Compendium tables 1–5 are based on *all faculty and instructional staff*. Compendium tables 6–34 include *only faculty and instructional staff with some instructional duties for-credit* (i.e., instructional duties related to credit courses or advising or supervising academic activities for which students received credit).

All Faculty and Instructional Staff

The 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99) indicates that in the fall of 1998, there were about 1.1 million (1,074,000) faculty and instructional staff employed by public and private not-for-profit 2-year-and-above postsecondary institutions in the United States. Most faculty and instructional staff (i.e., approximately 761,000) were employed by 4-year institutions. Among the various types of 4-year institutions in the country,[2] public research and public comprehensive institutions employed the most faculty and instructional staff (201,000 and 137,000, respectively).[3] Private doctoral and private research institutions were among the smallest employers of faculty and instructional staff (43,000 and 64,000, respectively) (figure A).

Employment status of all faculty and instructional staff

Fifty-seven percent of faculty and instructional staff were employed full time and 43 percent were employed part time by their institutions in the fall of 1998 (table 1). The employment status of faculty and instructional staff varied depending on the type of college or university where they were employed. Faculty and instructional staff in research institutions were much more likely to be employed full time (80 percent for public research and 71 percent for private not-for-profit research)[4] than faculty and instructional staff employed by public 2-year institutions, where approximately one-third (36 percent) were employed full time. Thus,

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[1]See the Technical Notes for a discussion of the types and definitions of the institutions and faculty surveyed for NSOPF, the sample design, the survey methodology, and the accuracy of the estimates.

[2]Throughout the report, comparisons are made across institution types and program areas. Institution types are based on the Carnegie classification and whether the institution is public or private not-for-profit. To improve readability, the phrase "not-for-profit" may be excluded when referring to "private not-for-profit" institutions. There were no "private for-profit" institutions in the NSOPF sample. See the Technical Notes for a discussion of the institution types and program areas used in this report.

[3]All comparisons that are noted in the report are statistically significant at the .05 level.

[4]Teaching assistants were not included in NSOPF. See the Technical Notes for a description of the faculty universe.

although public 2-year institutions employed a large number of faculty and instructional staff (figure A), most worked part time at their institution (table 1).

Principal activity of all faculty and instructional staff

Faculty are often thought of primarily as teachers, but faculty are assigned to a variety of other activities at their institutions, such as research, administration, community/public service, clinical service, and technical activities. In fact, among full-time[5] faculty and instructional staff, 35 percent indicated that their principal activity at their institution was something other than teaching: approximately 11 percent indicated research, 13 percent indicated administrative activities, and 11 percent indicated some other activity (e.g., technical activities, clinical service, or community/public service) was their principal activity during the fall of 1998 (table 2 and figure B). Among part-time faculty and instructional staff, 89 percent indicated that teaching was their principal activity, and 11 percent indicated that something else was their principal activity: 2 percent indicated research, 2 percent indicated administration, and 7 percent indicated some other activity (table 3 and figure B).

Full-time faculty and instructional staff at public and private not-for-profit research institutions were more likely than those at other types of institutions to indicate that their principal activity was research (table 2). For instance, about one-third of the full-time faculty at private research universities indicated that their principal activity at their institution was research. In contrast, almost no full-time faculty and instructional staff at public 2-year institutions were engaged primarily in research.

A higher percentage of full-time faculty and instructional staff in the program areas of engineering and the natural sciences indicated that their principal activity was research (24 and 29 percent, respectively) than those in the program areas of business (7 percent), education (4 percent), fine arts (1 percent), and the humanities (4 percent) (table 2).

Instructional Faculty and Staff

Although some (35 percent of full-time and 11 percent of part-time) faculty and instructional staff indicated that teaching was not their *principal* activity during the fall of 1998 (figure B and tables 2 and 3), approximately 91 percent of full- and part-time faculty and instructional staff had *some* for-credit teaching responsibilities during the fall of 1998 (figure C and tables 4 and 5).

Not all postsecondary institutions designate their instructional staff as faculty. Seventeen percent of all part-time and 3 percent of all full-time instructional staff did not have faculty status at their institution in the fall of 1998 (figure D).

Among the approximately 1 million (976,000) faculty and instructional staff who had some for-credit instructional responsibilities, 57 percent were employed full time and 43 percent were employed part time (table 6), the same distribution as for all faculty and instructional staff (table 1). The remainder of this summary presents highlights on the background characteristics, work

[5]Terminology related to full- and part-time instructional faculty and staff references the employment status of the person at the institution rather than the amount of instruction the person did.

activities, and compensation of faculty and staff with at least some instructional duties related to credit courses or advising or supervising academic activities for which students received credit (tables 6-34).

Instructional faculty and staff background characteristics

In the fall of 1998, the majority of full-time instructional faculty and staff were white, non-Hispanic (85 percent). Approximately 6 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander; 5 percent were black, non-Hispanic; 3 percent were Hispanic; and 1 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native (table 9 and figure E). Most full-time instructional faculty and staff (64 percent) were men (table 11 and figure F). Among full-time instructional faculty and staff at 2-year institutions, however, men and women were equally represented (table 11).

Eight of every 10 (84 percent of) full-time instructional faculty and staff employed at 4-year institutions held one of three professorial ranks (i.e., full, associate, or assistant) (table 15). The majority of full-time instructional faculty and staff (53 percent) were tenured in the fall of 1998 (table 17). Another 19 percent of full-time instructional faculty and staff were on tenure track, but not tenured; 18 percent were not on tenure track, although the institution had a tenure system; and 10 percent were at institutions that did not have a tenure system.

The majority of part-time instructional faculty and staff (78 percent) were not on tenure track, although their institution had a tenure system (table 18). Only 4 percent of part-time instructional faculty and staff indicated that they were tenured in the fall of 1998; 2 percent were on tenure track, but not tenured; and 17 percent were employed by institutions that did not have a tenure system.

In the fall of 1998, 67 percent of full-time instructional faculty and staff at postsecondary institutions had a doctoral or a first-professional[6] degree, 28 percent had a master's degree, and 5 percent had a bachelor's degree or less.[7] Approximately 92 percent of full-time instructional faculty and staff at private not-for-profit research institutions had doctoral or first-professional degrees. In contrast, about 20 percent of the full-time instructional faculty and staff at public 2-year institutions held such degrees (table 19). Approximately 60 percent of part-time instructional faculty and staff at private not-for-profit research institutions had doctoral or first-professional degrees, whereas about 11 percent of the part-time instructional faculty and staff at public 2-year institutions held such degrees (table 20).

Instructional faculty and staff work activities

Across all colleges and universities, the average workweek for full-time instructional faculty and staff was 53 hours and the average workweek for part-time instructional faculty and staff was 37 hours in the fall of 1998 (table 23). Full-time instructional faculty and staff spent the majority

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[6]First-professional areas of study include medicine, dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, pediatric medicine, veterinary medicine, chiropractic, law, and theological professions.

[7]A very small percentage of full-time instructional faculty and staff reported having earned no postsecondary degree. These individuals are included among those with "a bachelor's degree or less."

(57 percent) of their workweek on teaching activities,[8] and divided the remainder of their time between research activities,[9] administrative activities,[10] and other activities[11] (table 24).

Full-time instructional faculty and staff spent 11 hours per week, on average, actually teaching classes for credit in the fall of 1998. The number of hours spent teaching classes ranged from 7 hours at private research institutions to 17 hours at public 2-year institutions (table 26). Part-time instructional faculty and staff spent approximately 7 hours per week teaching classes for-credit in the fall of 1998 (table 27).

Instructional faculty and staff compensation

This section of the summary and tables 30-34 provide information on the monetary compensation received by full- and part-time instructional faculty and staff during the 1998 calendar year. The text and tables examine income from four different sources:

- basic salary from the institution;
- other income from the institution (including income from additional teaching activities, e.g., for summer session, or from supplements not included in basic salary, administration, research, or coaching sports; the estimated value of nonmonetary compensation, e.g., food, housing, or car; and any other income from the institution);
- outside consulting income (including income from consulting work, a consulting business or freelance work); and
- other outside income (including income from employment at another academic institution; legal or medical services or psychological counseling; self-owned business, other than consulting; professional performances or exhibitions; speaking fees and honoraria; royalties or commissions; the estimated value of nonmonetary compensation; and income from any other employment).

During the 1998 calendar year, full-time instructional faculty and staff earned approximately $69,000, on average, from all sources, ranging from about $102,000 at private not-for-profit research institutions to $51,000 at private liberal arts colleges. Of this total income, approximately $57,000 was earned from the faculty member's basic salary, $4,000 was earned

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[8]Teaching activities included teaching, grading papers, and preparing courses; developing new curricula; advising or supervising students; supervising student teachers and interns; and working with student organizations or intramural athletics.

[9]Research activities included research; reviewing or preparing articles or books; attending or preparing for professional meetings or conferences; reviewing proposals; seeking outside funding; and giving performances or exhibitions in the fine or applied arts, or giving speeches.

[10]Administrative activities included department or institution-wide meetings or committee work.

[11]Other activities included professional growth (including taking courses, pursuing an advanced degree, and other professional development activities, such as practice or activities to remain current in your field); outside consulting or freelance work; and service/other nonteaching activities (including providing legal or medical services or psychological counseling to clients or patients, paid or unpaid community or public service, service to professional societies/associations; and other activities or work not listed in any of the other activities).

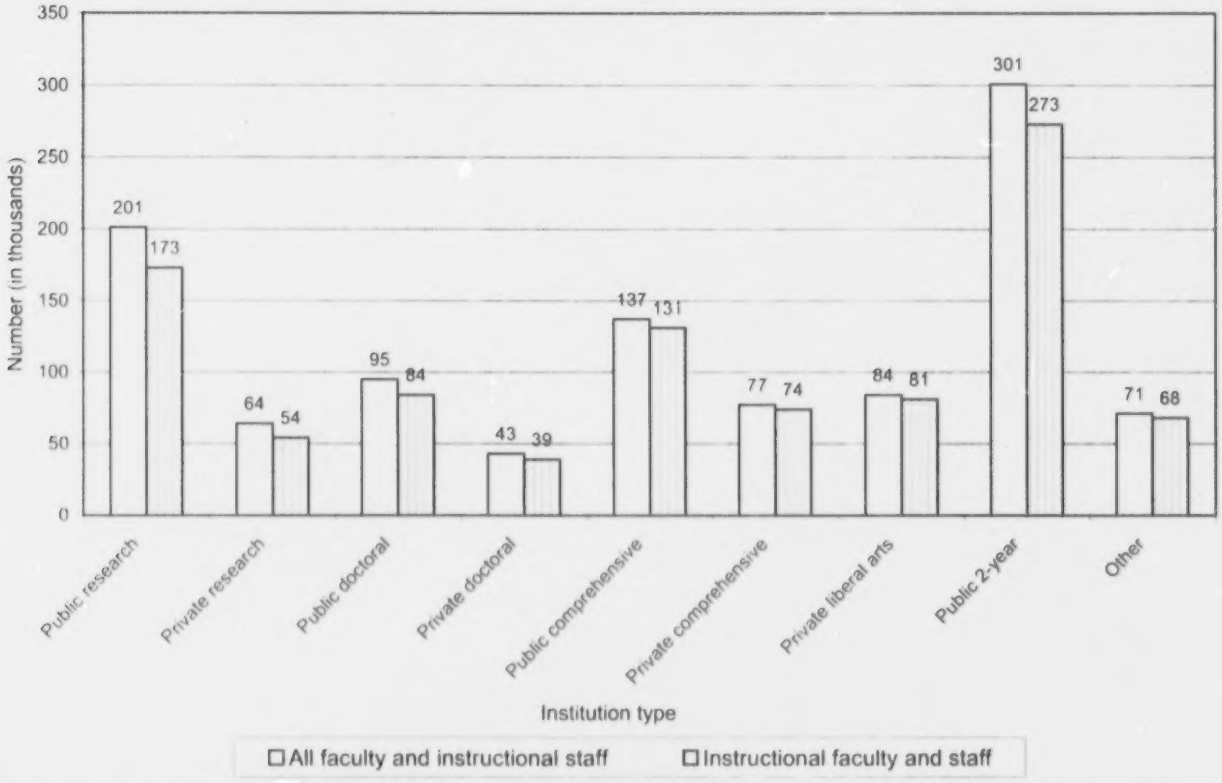
from other income from the institution, $2,000 was earned from outside consulting income, and $6,000 was earned from other outside income, on average (table 30). These estimates include all full-time instructional faculty and staff, regardless of whether they earned a particular type of income for the 1998 calendar year.

Part-time instructional faculty and staff earned substantially less income than their full-time counterparts ($46,000 vs. $69,000). Average basic salary from their institution was about $12,000 for part-time instructional faculty and staff compared to $57,000 for those working full time. Part-time instructional faculty and staff, however, earned substantially more outside income than their full-time counterparts ($32,000 vs. $6,000, not including consulting income), perhaps reflecting income from a second job (tables 30 and 31).

In fact, 77 percent (not shown in tables) of part-time instructional faculty and staff earned income (other than consulting income) from outside their institution during the 1998 calendar year. Among those part-time instructional faculty and staff who earned such income from outside their institution in 1998, the average amount was $41,000 (table 34). In comparison, 47 percent (not shown in tables) of full-time instructional faculty and staff earned income from outside their institution during 1998, averaging about $13,000 (table 34).

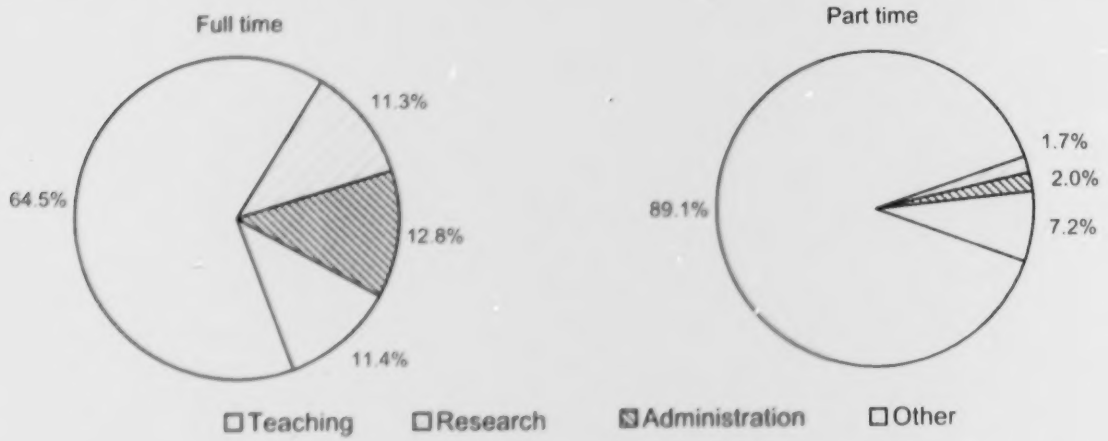
Figures

Figure A.—Number of faculty and instructional staff in postsecondary institutions, by institution type: Fall 1998



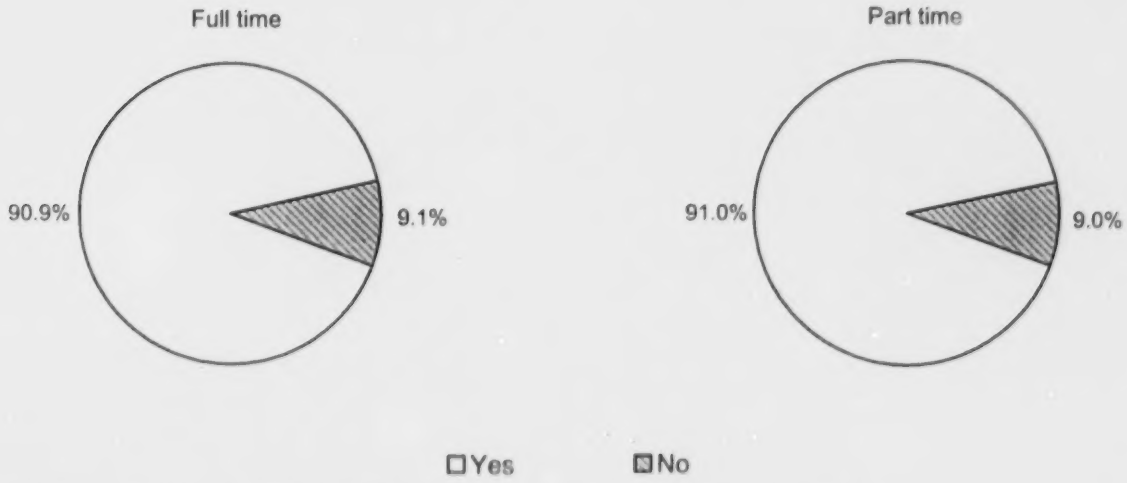
NOTE: Private institutions refer to private not-for-profit institutions. "All faculty and instructional staff" also includes faculty with no instructional responsibilities.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Figure B.—Principal activity of all faculty and instructional staff, by employment status: Fall 1998



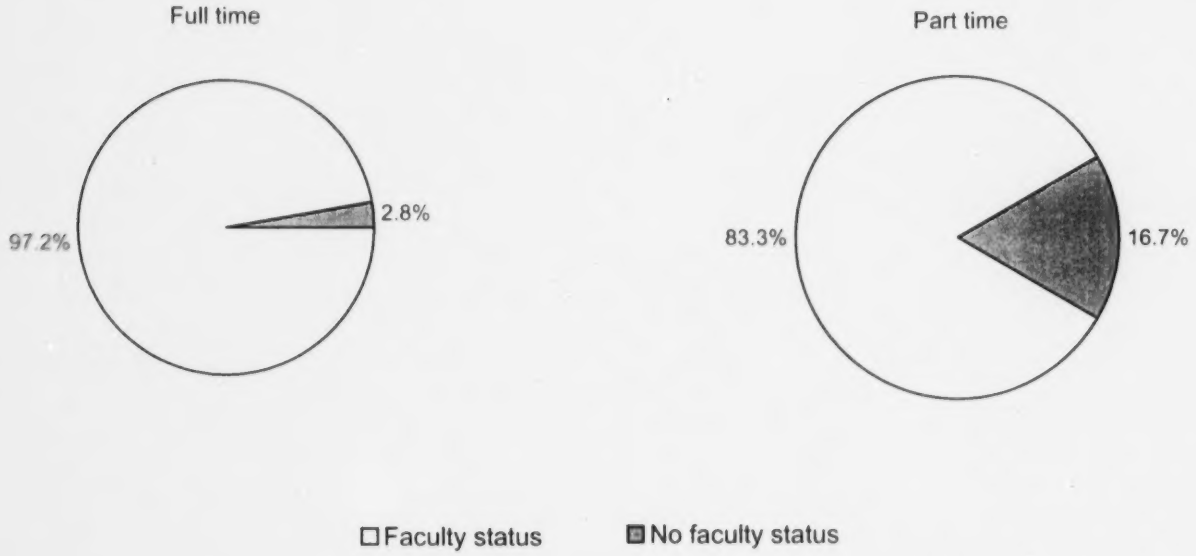
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Figure C.—Whether faculty and instructional staff had any for-credit instructional responsibilities, by employment status: Fall 1998



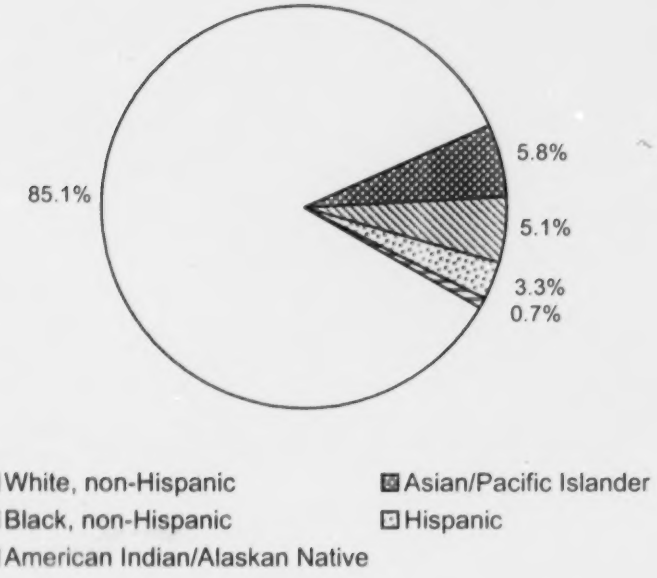
NOTE: "No" indicates no instructional duties or all instructional duties related to noncredit courses.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Figure D.—Instructional staff with faculty status, by employment status: Fall 1998



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Figure E.—Racial/ethnic distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff: Fall 1998



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Figure F.—Gender of instructional faculty and staff, by employment status: Fall 1998

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Compendium of Tables

Table 1.—Percentage distribution of all faculty and instructional staff, by employment status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Employment status	
	Full time	Part time
All institutions[1]	57.4	42.6
Public research	79.7	20.3
Private not-for-profit research	70.6	29.5
Public doctoral[2]	68.3	31.7
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	55.2	44.8
Public comprehensive	63.5	36.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	51.8	48.2
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	59.7	40.3
Public 2-year	36.1	63.9
Other[3]	51.4	48.6
All program areas in 4-year institutions	66.1	33.9
Agriculture/home economics	86.2	13.8
Business	60.8	39.2
Education	60.1	39.9
Engineering	79.6	20.4
Fine arts	50.5	49.5
Health sciences	68.5	31.5
Humanities	61.9	38.1
Natural sciences	76.7	23.3
Social sciences	67.9	32.1
All other fields	59.2	40.9

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff. Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of all full-time faculty and instructional staff, by principal activity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Principal activity			
	Teaching	Research	Administration	Other[1]
All institutions[2]	64.5	11.3	12.8	11.4
Public research	46.8	24.7	12.3	16.3
Private not-for-profit research	40.1	31.7	10.1	18.1
Public doctoral[3]	54.6	15.5	15.0	14.9
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	50.4	12.0	11.7	25.9
Public comprehensive	79.4	1.9	11.4	7.2
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	74.6	0.6	18.5	6.3
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	78.1	0.5	15.0	6.4
Public 2-year	84.5	0.3	9.1	6.2
Other[4]	74.4	1.0	20.0	4.6
All program areas in 4-year institutions	60.1	13.8	13.5	12.6
Agriculture/home economics	41.5	22.7	10.6	25.3
Business	77.9	6.5	12.3	3.4
Education	67.1	3.9	23.1	5.9
Engineering	62.2	23.6	9.7	4.6
Fine arts	84.4	0.7	10.5	4.4
Health sciences	35.4	14.3	11.8	38.4
Humanities	77.8	4.0	13.3	5.0
Natural sciences	58.7	29.0	8.3	4.0
Social sciences	67.5	12.7	13.3	6.5
All other fields	63.6	5.2	16.9	14.2

[1]Includes clinical service, on sabbatical from this institution, technical activities, other institutional activities such as library services, community public service, subsidized performer, and artist-in-residence.

[2]All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Includes public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all full-time faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff. Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of all part-time faculty and instructional staff, by principal activity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Principal activity			
	Teaching	Research	Administration	Other[1]
All institutions[2]	89.1	1.7	2.0	7.2
Public research	78.9	7.3	3.3	10.5
Private not-for-profit research	77.1	12.3	1.9	8.6
Public doctoral[3]	65.3	3.7	2.0	29.0
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	81.1	3.4	2.9	12.7
Public comprehensive	91.3	1.1	2.1	5.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	96.1	#	2.4	1.5
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	91.4	#	3.6	5.0
Public 2-year	93.8	#	1.5	4.8
Other[4]	93.9	0.2	0.9	5.0
All program areas in 4-year institutions	85.6	3.0	2.4	9.0
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--
Business	94.4	1.4	1.1	3.0
Education	83.1	0.4	4.7	11.8
Engineering	88.5	5.7	2.7	3.1
Fine arts	96.4	0.3	1.8	1.5
Health sciences	56.3	4.5	2.7	36.6
Humanities	96.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Natural sciences	87.1	5.7	3.2	4.0
Social sciences	89.6	5.5	1.5	3.3
All other fields	94.3	0.5	1.8	3.5

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

#Estimate too small to report.

[1]Includes clinical service, on sabbatical from this institution, technical activities, other institutional activities such as library services, community public service, subsidized performer, and artist-in-residence.

[2]All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Includes public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all part-tme faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other part-time instructional staff. Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of all full-time faculty and instructional staff, by whether they have any instructional responsibilities for credit, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Any instructional responsibilities for credit[1]	
	Yes	No
All institutions[2]	90.9	9.1
Public research	85.9	14.1
Private not-for-profit research	86.7	13.3
Public doctoral[3]	89.5	10.5
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	86.3	13.7
Public comprehensive	95.2	4.8
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	94.4	5.7
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	94.8	5.2
Public 2-year	94.1	5.9
Other[4]	94.6	5.4
All program areas in 4-year institutions	90.1	9.9
Agriculture/home economics	70.6	29.4
Business	96.2	3.8
Education	92.8	7.2
Engineering	93.6	6.4
Fine arts	97.4	2.6
Health sciences	86.5	13.5
Humanities	93.9	6.1
Natural sciences	93.9	6.1
Social sciences	93.8	6.2
All other fields	90.4	9.6

[1] "Yes" indicates that the individual had at least some instructional duties in the fall of 1998 that were related to credit courses or advising or supervising academic activities for which students received credit. "No" indicates that the individual had no instructional duties during the fall of 1998 or that all instructional duties were related to noncredit activities.

[2] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all full-time faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff. Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 5.—Percentage distribution of all part-time faculty and instructional staff, by whether they have any instructional responsibilities for credit, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Any instructional responsibilities for credit[1]	
	Yes	No
All institutions[2]	91.0	9.0
Public research	87.8	12.2
Private not-for-profit research	78.8	21.3
Public doctoral[3]	84.7	15.3
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	92.6	7.4
Public comprehensive	96.5	3.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	99.1	0.9
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	97.4	2.6
Public 2-year	88.3	11.7
Other[4]	97.6	2.4
All program areas in 4-year institutions	92.8	7.2
Agriculture/home economics	--	--
Business	96.2	3.8
Education	96.3	3.8
Engineering	98.9	1.1
Fine arts	93.8	6.2
Health sciences	85.5	14.5
Humanities	94.0	6.0
Natural sciences	93.0	7.0
Social sciences	95.9	4.1
All other fields	94.6	5.4

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] "Yes" indicates that the individual had at least some instructional duties in the fall of 1998 that were related to credit courses or advising or supervising academic activities for which students received credit. "No" indicates that the individual had no instructional duties during the fall of 1998 or that all instructional duties were related to noncredit activities.

[2] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all part-time faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff. Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 6.—Percentage distribution of instructional faculty and staff, by employment status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Employment status	
	Full time	Part time
All institutions[1]	57.4	42.6
Public research	79.4	20.6
Private not-for-profit research	72.5	27.5
Public doctoral[2]	69.5	30.6
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	53.4	46.6
Public comprehensive	63.2	36.8
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	50.5	49.5
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	59.1	40.9
Public 2-year	37.6	62.4
Other[3]	50.6	49.4
All program areas in 4-year institutions	65.5	34.5
Agriculture/home economics	82.3	17.7
Business	60.8	39.2
Education	59.2	40.8
Engineering	78.7	21.4
Fine arts	51.5	48.5
Health sciences	68.8	31.2
Humanities	61.9	38.1
Natural sciences	76.9	23.1
Social sciences	67.4	32.6
All other fields	58.0	42.0

[1]All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with at least some instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 7.—Average age and percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Average age	Percentage in each age category					
		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-70	71 or older
All institutions[1]	49.2	7.3	25.3	36.0	25.9	4.5	1.0
Public research	48.8	7.6	27.4	34.6	24.2	5.3	0.8
Private not-for-profit research	48.8	8.1	28.3	32.3	24.0	5.8	1.7
Public doctoral[2]	49.0	7.0	28.4	33.9	24.2	5.6	0.8
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	47.8	8.8	29.6	36.4	21.0	3.2	1.0
Public comprehensive	50.6	6.2	21.7	34.0	31.3	5.7	1.1
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	49.5	8.0	21.9	37.4	28.6	3.5	0.6
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	48.3	8.7	29.6	33.0	24.1	3.7	1.0
Public 2-year	49.3	6.5	21.9	41.2	27.1	2.3	0.9
Other[3]	49.3	7.2	22.9	40.3	23.6	4.0	2.0
All program areas in 4-year institutions	49.1	7.4	26.3	34.8	25.6	4.9	1.0
Agriculture/home economics	50.3	9.0	16.8	36.3	32.6	4.8	0.5
Business	48.8	5.6	28.0	38.6	24.1	3.1	0.6
Education	50.7	5.7	16.8	40.3	31.5	5.2	0.5
Engineering	48.3	10.5	29.0	29.4	24.7	5.4	1.1
Fine arts	49.1	5.1	26.7	40.3	23.8	3.6	0.6
Health sciences	47.6	6.0	33.2	37.3	19.4	3.3	0.8
Humanities	50.1	8.6	22.0	31.0	30.1	7.1	1.2
Natural sciences	49.3	7.1	28.8	32.2	24.3	6.2	1.5
Social sciences	49.1	8.5	25.8	32.0	29.2	3.1	1.4
All other fields	49.2	9.1	22.7	36.6	25.1	5.5	1.0

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with at least some instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 8.—Average age and percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Average age	Percentage in each age category					
		Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-70	71 or older
All institutions[1]	48.2	12.6	25.9	34.1	18.2	5.9	3.3
Public research	48.1	15.8	27.0	23.9	21.8	8.7	2.8
Private not-for-profit research	52.4	7.7	23.5	25.0	23.7	5.9	14.2
Public doctoral[2]	47.5	10.6	31.3	35.7	12.6	8.4	1.4
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	49.1	7.3	30.1	32.9	16.7	7.1	6.0
Public comprehensive	49.0	12.4	23.0	34.9	19.9	5.0	4.7
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	48.3	16.6	23.7	30.5	18.6	5.2	5.4
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	47.6	15.7	26.5	30.7	17.0	7.4	2.7
Public 2-year	47.6	12.1	25.8	37.3	18.2	4.7	1.8
Other[3]	48.7	10.6	25.3	38.5	15.8	7.2	2.7
All program areas in 4-year institutions	48.6	13.0	25.8	32.0	18.1	6.8	4.4
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business	49.6	15.0	19.4	31.0	23.9	4.1	6.7
Education	53.0	5.4	13.7	38.9	26.5	11.5	4.0
Engineering	53.0	1.7	27.9	21.2	27.6	16.1	5.6
Fine arts	45.6	15.9	35.9	28.6	13.9	3.1	2.7
Health sciences	47.3	8.2	32.4	40.7	8.5	7.6	2.7
Humanities	48.6	19.4	20.6	26.7	19.6	9.0	4.8
Natural sciences	48.6	12.3	26.0	29.8	20.9	6.5	4.6
Social sciences	47.8	13.3	27.0	33.7	18.6	1.9	5.5
All other fields	48.1	13.7	28.2	31.5	15.7	6.0	4.9

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by race/ethnicity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Race/ethnicity				
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
All institutions[1]	0.7	5.8	5.1	3.3	85.1
Public research	0.5	8.5	3.2	3.4	84.5
Private not-for-profit research	0.2	7.0	3.7	3.5	85.6
Public doctoral[2]	1.3	6.0	3.9	3.0	85.8
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	0.7	9.2	4.4	3.9	81.8
Public comprehensive	0.5	5.9	7.4	3.6	82.6
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	1.2	3.7	4.5	2.7	87.8
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	1.1	2.9	6.4	1.6	88.1
Public 2-year	0.8	3.4	6.0	4.6	85.3
Other[3]	0.6	4.6	7.1	1.3	86.4
All program areas in 4-year institutions	0.7	6.4	4.9	3.0	85.0
Agriculture/home economics	1.2	3.5	4.1	1.5	89.8
Business	1.6	6.8	5.7	1.1	84.9
Education	1.0	3.1	8.3	3.1	84.6
Engineering	0.5	16.8	2.5	3.5	76.8
Fine arts	0.5	2.3	7.1	1.2	88.9
Health sciences	0.8	6.9	4.1	3.4	84.8
Humanities	0.3	4.8	4.8	6.2	83.8
Natural sciences	0.3	9.2	2.6	2.3	85.5
Social sciences	1.1	5.5	5.7	2.8	84.9
All other fields	0.9	3.1	6.3	2.2	87.6

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 10.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by race/ethnicity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Race/ethnicity				
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
All institutions[1]	1.0	3.2	4.5	3.7	87.6
Public research	1.9	4.6	2.9	3.5	87.1
Private not-for-profit research	#	2.5	3.3	4.3	89.9
Public doctoral[2]	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.1	87.9
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	0.4	7.1	3.4	2.3	86.8
Public comprehensive	1.2	5.5	4.1	3.8	85.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	0.5	1.7	2.7	2.0	93.1
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	0.2	3.2	6.9	3.1	86.7
Public 2-year	1.0	2.3	5.3	4.8	86.6
Other[3]	0.2	2.9	4.6	2.0	90.3
All program areas in 4-year institutions	0.9	3.8	4.0	3.0	88.2
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--	--
Business	#	2.9	3.3	0.6	93.2
Education	2.3	0.3	3.6	2.3	91.5
Engineering	#	10.5	7.0	7.9	74.6
Fine arts	0.7	1.0	2.2	1.7	94.4
Health sciences	1.9	5.0	2.1	1.8	89.3
Humanities	1.2	4.4	2.3	4.5	87.7
Natural sciences	#	5.5	7.7	1.8	85.0
Social sciences	0.9	1.7	8.6	3.9	84.9
All other fields	0.5	5.6	3.1	4.7	86.1

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

#Estimate too small to report.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with at least some instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by gender, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Gender	
	Male	Female
All institutions[1]	63.7	36.3
Public research	70.5	29.5
Private not-for-profit research	73.9	26.2
Public doctoral[2]	66.7	33.3
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	63.6	36.4
Public comprehensive	61.7	38.3
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	63.3	36.7
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	62.2	37.9
Public 2-year	50.1	49.9
Other[3]	67.9	32.1
All program areas in 4-year institutions	67.0	33.0
Agriculture/home economics	81.8	18.2
Business	73.2	26.9
Education	45.9	54.1
Engineering	90.8	9.2
Fine arts	68.4	31.6
Health sciences	57.5	42.5
Humanities	58.8	41.2
Natural sciences	79.2	20.8
Social sciences	69.7	30.3
All other fields	66.6	33.4

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with at least some instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 12.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by gender, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Gender	
	Male	Female
All institutions[1]	52.2	47.9
Public research	55.2	44.8
Private not-for-profit research	60.3	39.8
Public doctoral[2]	49.6	50.4
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	58.6	41.4
Public comprehensive	46.5	53.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	59.1	40.9
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	44.0	56.1
Public 2-year	51.8	48.2
Other[3]	54.3	45.8
All program areas in 4-year institutions	53.1	46.9
Agriculture/home economics	--	--
Business	70.3	29.7
Education	33.0	67.0
Engineering	94.8	5.2
Fine arts	47.5	52.5
Health sciences	48.0	52.0
Humanities	41.3	58.7
Natural sciences	64.4	35.6
Social sciences	59.7	40.3
All other fields	59.8	40.3

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with at least some instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 13.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by U.S. citizenship status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Citizenship status	
	Citizen	Non-citizen
All institutions[1]	93.4	6.6
Public research	89.6	10.4
Private not-for-profit research	86.5	13.5
Public doctoral[2]	92.2	7.8
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	90.5	9.5
Public comprehensive	94.5	5.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	96.6	3.4
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	95.6	4.4
Public 2-year	98.6	1.4
Other[3]	95.1	4.9
All program areas in 4-year institutions	92.2	7.8
Agriculture/home economics	96.8	3.3
Business	93.2	6.8
Education	98.3	1.7
Engineering	83.0	17.0
Fine arts	97.3	2.7
Health sciences	93.5	6.5
Humanities	91.2	8.8
Natural sciences	87.3	12.8
Social sciences	93.3	6.8
All other fields	95.4	4.6

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with at least some instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 14.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by U.S. citizenship status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Citizenship status	
	Citizen	Non-citizen
All institutions[1]	96.9	3.2
Public research	94.1	5.9
Private not-for-profit research	90.1	9.9
Public doctoral[2]	98.2	1.8
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	95.8	4.2
Public comprehensive	95.4	4.6
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	97.7	2.3
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	96.3	3.7
Public 2-year	98.4	1.6
Other[3]	96.3	3.7
All program areas in 4-year institutions	95.7	4.3
Agriculture/home economics	--	--
Business	98.1	1.9
Education	99.7	0.3
Engineering	95.0	5.0
Fine arts	97.0	3.0
Health sciences	96.8	3.2
Humanities	93.4	6.6
Natural sciences	92.6	7.4
Social sciences	97.4	2.6
All other fields	93.8	6.2

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 15.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by academic rank, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Academic rank				
	Full professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Instructor or lecturer	Other ranks/ not applicable
All institutions[1]	30.7	23.6	22.3	15.9	7.5
Public research	36.1	27.2	21.9	9.0	5.9
Private not-for-profit research	41.9	24.0	22.5	8.0	3.7
Public doctoral[2]	29.9	27.6	28.3	9.8	4.3
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	27.6	28.2	26.3	12.8	5.1
Public comprehensive	33.0	26.3	25.6	12.0	3.2
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	31.4	26.6	25.6	11.0	5.5
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	24.9	26.3	30.4	11.3	7.1
Public 2-year	21.7	12.1	10.8	39.4	16.0
Other[3]	28.4	19.3	23.0	15.8	13.5
All program areas in 4-year institutions	32.9	26.3	25.1	10.4	5.4
Agriculture/home economics	49.2	23.8	18.2	3.6	5.2
Business	23.5	32.5	23.8	16.1	4.2
Education	26.8	25.5	27.4	12.1	8.2
Engineering	38.8	30.3	21.2	4.9	4.8
Fine arts	31.1	29.7	24.3	7.8	7.2
Health sciences	22.7	31.3	33.4	9.9	2.7
Humanities	32.1	24.3	24.3	15.9	3.4
Natural sciences	41.0	24.7	22.6	7.4	4.3
Social sciences	40.6	25.4	24.5	5.1	4.4
All other fields	33.9	21.5	22.5	14.4	7.8

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 16.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by academic rank, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Academic rank				
	Full professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Instructor or lecturer	Other ranks/ not applicable
All institutions[1]	7.3	4.7	5.6	60.5	22.0
Public research	11.8	10.4	8.7	52.5	16.7
Private not-for-profit research	21.2	8.1	15.3	38.5	16.9
Public doctoral[2]	7.8	10.4	17.4	48.3	16.2
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	12.5	9.4	8.6	42.3	27.2
Public comprehensive	6.2	4.4	3.8	58.1	27.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	7.3	6.5	10.3	47.2	28.7
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	4.4	3.7	5.3	64.6	22.0
Public 2-year	4.9	1.7	1.4	72.5	19.5
Other[3]	9.5	4.3	6.1	50.6	29.4
All program areas in 4-year institutions	9.0	6.9	8.6	51.9	23.6
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--	--
Business	6.9	6.0	3.9	54.0	29.3
Education	5.8	3.7	6.0	48.6	36.0
Engineering	19.7	13.4	2.1	32.9	32.0
Fine arts	8.0	3.5	8.2	63.3	17.0
Health sciences	11.8	16.0	25.1	37.0	10.2
Humanities	7.9	3.9	5.0	62.2	21.0
Natural sciences	10.9	7.3	5.9	52.8	23.2
Social sciences	7.7	8.0	8.5	49.3	26.5
All other fields	9.7	5.0	6.7	51.3	27.4

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 17.—Percentage disribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by tenure status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Tenure status			
	Tenured	On tenure track	Not on tenure track	No tenure system at institution
All institutions[1]	53.1	18.8	18.1	10.0
Public research	59.6	17.7	22.2	0.5
Private not-for-profit research	54.9	16.4	26.3	2.5
Public doctoral[2]	53.4	21.1	24.8	0.8
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	41.7	25.5	21.4	11.5
Public comprehensive	61.5	21.6	16.1	0.9
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	49.3	18.3	18.7	13.7
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	39.2	23.4	20.3	17.1
Public 2-year	51.0	15.4	7.2	26.4
Other[3]	41.1	16.2	13.2	29.4
All program areas in 4-year institutions	53.9	19.7	20.7	5.7
Agriculture/home economics	74.4	12.3	10.1	3.2
Business	49.9	23.3	18.8	8.0
Education	47.2	24.8	20.4	7.7
Engineering	67.0	21.4	9.9	1.7
Fine arts	57.3	20.9	13.2	8.5
Health sciences	39.0	19.2	35.3	6.5
Humanities	54.8	20.1	19.5	5.6
Natural sciences	60.6	18.7	16.1	4.6
Social sciences	63.3	19.9	12.4	4.4
All other fields	52.1	17.5	24.6	5.8

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private non-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 18.—Percentage disribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by tenure status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Tenure status			
	Tenured	On tenure track	Not on tenure track	No tenure system at institution
All institutions[1]	3.8	1.5	78.3	16.5
Public research	9.8	1.4	87.3	1.6
Private not-for-profit research	7.1	0.3	82.5	10.1
Public doctoral[2]	5.2	1.8	87.2	5.9
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	5.3	2.4	79.3	13.0
Public comprehensive	5.0	0.8	87.8	6.4
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	3.2	0.9	81.6	14.4
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	2.3	0.9	85.0	11.9
Public 2-year	1.7	1.7	72.4	24.3
Other[3]	5.5	2.3	65.6	26.6
All program areas in 4-year institutions	5.4	1.3	83.4	9.8
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--
Business	3.7	1.5	83.3	11.4
Education	4.8	1.4	83.5	10.3
Engineering	14.2	0.9	83.7	1.2
Fine arts	3.8	0.9	80.5	14.8
Health sciences	9.0	2.8	79.7	8.6
Humanities	5.9	0.3	88.5	5.3
Natural sciences	6.8	0.9	76.9	15.4
Social sciences	4.8	1.9	86.9	6.4
All other fields	2.6	1.3	85.4	10.6

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 19.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by highest educational credential attained, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Highest credential attained		
	Ph.D. or first-professional	Master's degree	Bachelor's or less
All institutions[1]	67.0	27.8	5.2
Public research	84.8	13.3	1.9
Private not-for-profit research	91.8	6.6	1.6
Public doctoral[2]	83.1	15.3	1.6
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	87.3	11.0	1.7
Public comprehensive	72.6	25.1	2.3
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	67.2	30.4	2.4
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	63.3	34.4	2.3
Public 2-year	20.0	61.7	18.3
Other[3]	59.3	34.6	6.1
All program areas in 4-year institutions	78.0	19.9	2.1
Agriculture/home economics	87.7	11.3	1.0
Business	68.7	30.5	0.8
Education	79.1	20.2	0.7
Engineering	86.0	11.2	2.8
Fine arts	39.1	56.5	4.4
Health sciences	82.4	15.4	2.2
Humanities	79.2	19.8	1.0
Natural sciences	87.2	11.3	1.5
Social sciences	90.4	8.8	0.9
All other fields	65.1	29.7	5.2

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 20.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by highest educational credential attained, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Highest credential attained		
	Ph.D. or first-professional	Master's degree	Bachelor's or less
All institutions[1]	26.9	54.1	19.0
Public research	47.7	43.4	8.9
Private not-for-profit research	59.5	29.8	10.7
Public doctoral[2]	54.0	40.0	6.0
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	48.9	41.1	9.9
Public comprehensive	28.3	60.0	11.8
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	28.7	62.7	8.6
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	27.7	57.3	15.0
Public 2-year	10.9	58.6	30.6
Other[3]	34.0	50.2	15.8
All program areas in 4-year institutions	38.7	50.6	10.7
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--
Business	20.1	71.1	8.8
Education	34.8	57.5	7.7
Engineering	69.4	23.3	7.2
Fine arts	13.2	57.8	29.0
Health sciences	61.0	32.3	6.7
Humanities	31.9	63.9	4.2
Natural sciences	40.0	50.2	9.8
Social sciences	53.6	43.8	2.6
All other fields	42.3	42.5	15.2

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 21.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by principal activity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Principal activity			
	Teaching	Research	Administration	Other[1]
All institutions[2]	69.9	10.3	11.5	8.3
Public research	52.6	24.5	10.7	12.2
Private not-for-profit research	45.6	29.6	10.6	14.2
Public doctoral[2]	60.4	13.8	13.2	12.6
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	58.1	11.2	12.1	18.6
Public comprehensive	83.1	1.4	10.7	4.9
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	78.9	0.6	15.7	4.8
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	82.3	0.4	14.3	2.9
Public 2-year	87.6	0.3	7.6	4.5
Other[3]	78.4	0.8	16.9	4.0
All program areas in 4-year institutions	65.9	12.7	12.2	9.2
Agriculture/home economics	47.8	27.1	12.1	13.0
Business	81.0	6.2	11.3	1.6
Education	71.3	3.7	20.8	4.2
Engineering	66.5	22.3	8.7	2.5
Fine arts	85.8	0.8	10.3	3.1
Health sciences	39.9	13.6	11.1	35.4
Humanities	81.9	3.5	12.3	2.4
Natural sciences	62.4	26.9	8.1	2.6
Social sciences	71.6	12.5	12.0	4.0
All other fields	69.4	5.3	15.4	9.9

[1] Includes clinical service, on sabbatical from this institution, technical activities, other institutional activities such as library services, community public service, subsidized performer, and artist-in-residence.

[2] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 22.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by principal activity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Principal activity			
	Teaching	Research	Administration	Other[1]
All institutions[2]	91.8	1.2	1.7	5.4
Public research	85.3	5.5	2.0	7.3
Private not-for-profit research	79.6	9.0	1.9	9.5
Public doctoral[3]	74.8	3.5	1.9	19.9
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	85.2	2.3	0.9	11.7
Public comprehensive	92.8	0.5	1.9	4.9
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	96.6	#	2.5	0.9
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	93.1	#	3.4	3.5
Public 2-year	95.2	#	1.4	3.5
Other[4]	95.1	0.2	0.7	4.0
All program areas in 4-year institutions	89.4	2.0	2.0	6.6
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--
Business	95.4	1.5	0.8	2.3
Education	85.5	#	4.1	10.4
Engineering	89.4	5.8	1.7	3.1
Fine arts	98.4	0.3	1.1	0.3
Health sciences	64.5	3.8	2.0	29.8
Humanities	96.8	0.9	1.3	1.0
Natural sciences	90.8	4.7	3.1	1.4
Social sciences	91.9	3.7	1.0	3.4
All other fields	96.8	0.5	1.5	1.2

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

#Estimate too small to report.

[1] Includes clinical service, on sabbatical from this institution, technical activities, other institutional activities such as library services, community public service, subsidized performer, and artist-in-residence.

[2] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 23.—Average number of hours instructional faculty and staff worked per week, by employment status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Average hours worked per week	
	Full time	Part time
All institutions[1]	53.3	36.9
Public research	55.8	39.6
Private not-for-profit research	55.4	38.9
Public doctoral[2]	56.0	38.9
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	53.7	39.9
Public comprehensive	52.4	39.0
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	51.7	34.5
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	53.8	37.5
Public 2-year	49.1	35.5
Other[3]	52.6	37.0
All program areas in 4-year institutions	54.4	38.1
Agriculture/home economics	53.5	--
Business	51.4	39.1
Education	55.3	34.3
Engineering	55.1	42.6
Fine arts	54.9	36.5
Health sciences	57.3	41.2
Humanities	51.9	35.1
Natural sciences	54.4	37.7
Social sciences	53.5	39.0
All other fields	55.2	41.9

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). The average number of hours worked per week includes all paid and unpaid hours worked at the postsecondary institution and all paid and unpaid hours worked outside of the postsecondary institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 24.—Percentage distribution of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by time spent on various activities, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Percentage of time spent on: Teaching activities	Research activities	Administrative activities	Other activities
All institutions[1]	56.6	15.2	13.9	14.3
Public research	45.9	25.9	13.1	15.1
Private not-for-profit research	41.9	29.1	13.7	15.3
Public doctoral[2]	47.4	19.4	15.2	18.0
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	46.1	19.8	14.9	19.2
Public comprehensive	63.1	11.1	12.8	13.0
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	61.2	8.6	16.8	13.5
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	65.4	8.1	15.5	11.0
Public 2-year	71.9	3.8	11.5	12.9
Other[3]	60.0	7.5	18.9	13.6
All program areas in 4-year institutions	53.2	17.9	14.4	14.6
Agriculture/home economics	41.6	24.0	15.1	19.4
Business	59.0	14.6	13.6	12.8
Education	56.9	11.1	18.6	13.4
Engineering	53.6	22.9	12.3	11.2
Fine arts	60.9	13.3	12.2	13.6
Health sciences	39.7	17.4	13.5	29.5
Humanities	63.0	14.4	13.1	9.4
Natural sciences	53.5	24.8	12.7	9.1
Social sciences	53.7	19.6	13.9	12.8
All other fields	54.0	13.3	17.9	14.9

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 25.—Percentage distribution of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by time spent on various activities, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Percentage of time spent on: Teaching activities	Research activities	Administrative activities	Other activities
All institutions[1]	61.7	4.8	3.6	29.9
Public research	57.8	9.2	3.9	29.2
Private not-for-profit research	44.0	8.7	5.3	42.0
Public doctoral[2]	52.3	6.8	4.8	36.1
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	50.4	8.6	4.1	36.9
Public comprehensive	62.7	5.4	2.4	29.5
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	64.8	5.1	3.4	26.8
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	62.6	4.6	4.5	28.3
Public 2-year	66.4	3.0	3.4	27.3
Other[3]	57.3	3.7	3.9	35.2
All program areas in 4-year institutions	58.2	6.3	3.8	31.8
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--
Business	60.4	2.1	2.5	35.0
Education	66.8	3.1	5.6	24.5
Engineering	58.2	9.3	3.1	29.5
Fine arts	54.4	8.0	2.2	35.4
Health sciences	45.5	5.7	5.6	43.3
Humanities	66.4	7.6	2.7	23.3
Natural sciences	64.7	7.9	3.7	23.7
Social sciences	60.3	9.0	3.6	27.2
All other fields	51.0	4.7	3.9	40.5

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). Percentages may not total to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 26.—Average number of classroom hours and student contact hours per week in for-credit classes for full-time instructional faculty and staff, by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Average classroom hours per week	Average student contact hours per week[1]
All institutions[2]	11.0	321
Public research	7.8	289
Private not-for-profit research	6.7	259
Public doctoral[3]	9.2	334
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	8.8	291
Public comprehensive	11.1	320
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	10.7	254
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	11.7	276
Public 2-year	17.2	425
Other[4]	11.2	311
All program areas in 4-year institutions	9.5	296
Agriculture/home economics	9.3	369
Business	10.0	361
Education	10.0	256
Engineering	8.2	209
Fine arts	11.9	269
Health sciences	9.9	379
Humanities	9.5	239
Natural sciences	8.6	308
Social sciences	8.9	304
All other fields	9.9	285

[1]Number of hours per week spent teaching for-credit classes multiplied by the number of students in those classes.

[2]All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities who taught credit classes.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 27.—Average number of classroom hours and student contact hours per week in for-credit classes for part-time instructional faculty and staff, by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Average classroom hours per week	Average student contact hours per week[1]
All institutions[2]	7.3	176
Public research	6.1	207
Private not-for-profit research	6.0	143
Public doctoral[3]	7.3	230
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	5.5	120
Public comprehensive	6.5	182
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	6.8	133
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	6.5	138
Public 2-year	8.4	189
Other[4]	6.9	159
All program areas in 4-year institutions	6.5	167
Agriculture/home economics	--	--
Business	6.8	162
Education	6.1	125
Engineering	4.7	99
Fine arts	6.4	139
Health sciences	7.9	258
Humanities	6.2	150
Natural sciences	7.3	219
Social sciences	6.3	187
All other fields	5.8	129

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Number of hours per week spent teaching for-credit classes multiplied by the number of students in those classes.

[2]All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities who taught credit classes.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 28.—Average number of publications and presentations in the past two years by full-time instructional faculty and staff, by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Publications and presentations				
	Refereed or juried publications	Nonrefereed or nonjuried publications	Published reviews of material	Books, monographs, and reports	Presentations and exhibits
All institutions[1]	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	10.8
Public research	6.6	3.2	1.9	1.4	15.1
Private not-for-profit research	8.4	3.3	2.5	1.2	17.7
Public doctoral[2]	5.5	2.4	1.7	1.1	13.0
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	4.5	2.3	1.8	1.1	11.4
Public comprehensive	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	9.1
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	1.9	2.0	1.0	0.9	8.1
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.6	7.3
Public 2-year	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	5.3
Other[3]	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.7	9.9
All program areas in 4-year institutions	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.1	12.1
Agriculture/home economics	5.6	7.5	1.1	1.8	17.1
Business	2.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	7.2
Education	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.3	17.0
Engineering	7.9	4.0	1.2	2.6	12.3
Fine arts	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	19.2
Health sciences	6.2	2.6	1.9	0.9	17.0
Humanities	3.3	2.3	2.4	0.8	8.5
Natural sciences	6.5	2.0	1.1	0.7	9.3
Social sciences	4.4	2.6	2.2	1.5	12.4
All other fields	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.4	9.9

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). All instructional faculty and staff are included in averages, regardless of whether they had that type of activity.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 29.—Average number of publications and presentations in the past two years by part-time instructional faculty and staff, by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Publications and presentations				
	Refereed or juried publications	Nonrefereed or nonjuried publications	Published reviews of material	Books, monographs, and reports	Presentations and exhibits
All institutions[1]	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	6.5
Public research	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	9.1
Private not-for-profit research	4.0	3.0	1.1	1.1	14.7
Public doctoral[2]	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	6.5
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	11.3
Public comprehensive	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.0	8.1
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	8.5
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	5.9
Public 2-year	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	4.1
Other[3]	1.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	5.6
All program areas in 4-year institutions	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	8.3
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--	--
Business	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.9	5.3
Education	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	7.9
Engineering	3.3	2.1	0.2	3.0	10.0
Fine arts	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	18.3
Health sciences	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	9.1
Humanities	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.6	4.0
Natural sciences	2.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.4
Social sciences	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.0	9.2
All other fields	1.1	2.3	0.6	0.8	9.2

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). All instructional faculty and staff are included in averages, regardless of whether they had that type of activity.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 30.—Average income of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by source of income, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Total earned income	Source of income: Basic salary from institution	Other income from institution	Outside consulting income	Other outside income
All institutions[1]	$68,697	$56,851	$4,100	$1,846	$5,900
Public research	80,247	66,395	4,779	2,379	6,694
Private not-for-profit research	102,023	81,578	6,612	4,931	8,902
Public doctoral[2]	78,653	65,468	4,242	2,046	6,897
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	86,202	70,239	4,063	3,185	8,715
Public comprehensive	59,228	50,147	3,705	1,123	4,253
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	60,802	49,367	3,480	2,126	5,830
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	51,223	43,605	2,575	740	4,304
Public 2-year	53,960	44,636	3,868	887	4,569
Other[3]	57,065	47,227	2,758	905	6,174
All program areas in 4-year institutions	$72,242	$59,815	$4,161	$2,076	$6,190
Agriculture/home economics	68,645	61,251	2,268	1,880	3,246
Business	77,528	60,106	6,913	4,350	6,158
Education	58,527	48,512	3,711	1,474	4,829
Engineering	82,058	65,791	7,020	4,588	4,659
Fine arts	55,092	45,603	2,716	1,207	5,566
Health sciences	100,378	81,349	4,432	1,858	12,739
Humanities	55,175	48,472	2,689	647	3,367
Natural sciences	70,930	60,559	4,141	1,514	4,715
Social sciences	74,267	60,588	4,675	3,420	5,583
All other fields	69,058	55,672	4,046	2,576	6,764

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). All instructional faculty and staff are included in averages, regardless of whether they had that type of income. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998. Details may not sum to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 31.—Average income of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by source of income, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Total earned income	Source of income: Basic salary from institution	Other income from institution	Outside consulting income	Other outside income
All institutions[1]	$46,124	$11,614	$812	$1,881	$31,817
Public research	51,606	16,896	1,507	3,839	29,364
Private not-for-profit research	66,368	18,435	466	2,494	44,973
Public doctoral[2]	63,549	18,118	847	2,678	41,906
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	61,927	13,474	560	3,670	44,222
Public comprehensive	43,122	9,635	979	1,756	30,753
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	45,109	10,752	706	2,067	31,583
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	38,812	11,420	780	1,159	25,453
Public 2-year	40,789	9,782	708	1,138	29,161
Other[3]	49,275	10,314	769	2,403	35,789
All program areas in 4-year institutions	$50,089	$12,982	$889	$2,445	$33,774
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--	--
Business	62,042	13,491	1,160	4,183	43,208
Education	45,011	10,271	857	1,198	32,685
Engineering	74,127	18,249	1,699	10,837	43,342
Fine arts	36,672	9,767	744	1,540	24,621
Health sciences	74,951	20,963	847	2,343	50,798
Humanities	30,203	11,432	846	864	17,061
Natural sciences	44,487	14,708	699	2,258	26,822
Social sciences	50,418	12,335	787	2,256	35,040
All other fields	56,358	9,360	918	3,724	42,356

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). All instructional faculty and staff are included in averages, regardless of whether they had that type of income. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998. Details may not sum to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF-99).

Table 32.—Average income from the institution other than basic salary for instructional faculty and staff who earned that type of income, by employment status, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Other income from institution	
	Full time	Part time
All institutions[1]	$8,391	$4,648
Public research	11,577	6,165
Private not-for-profit research	15,111	--
Public doctoral[2]	9,558	5,734
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	9,788	3,499
Public comprehensive	7,270	4,938
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	6,033	5,054
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	4,869	4,410
Public 2-year	6,606	4,067
Other[3]	5,772	4,287
All program areas in 4-year institutions	$8,924	$5,051
Agriculture/home economics	7,547	--
Business	10,439	6,683
Education	6,796	4,542
Engineering	13,942	--
Fine arts	5,697	3,588
Health sciences	14,500	5,764
Humanities	5,559	4,214
Natural sciences	9,258	5,263
Social sciences	9,291	4,101
All other fields	7,515	5,540

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.
NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities) who earned income from the institution other than their basic salary. This included income from additional teaching activities, e.g., for summer session, or from supplements not included in basic salary, administration, research, or coaching sports; the estimated value of nonmonetary compensation, e.g., food, housing, or car; and any other income from the institution. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF-99).

Table 33.—Average consulting income for instructional faculty and staff who earned that type of income, by employment status, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Consulting income	
	Full time	Part time
All institutions[1]	$8,220	$10,583
Public research	8,815	18,773
Private not-for-profit research	14,464	--
Public doctoral[2]	8,090	16,191
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	11,766	15,832
Public comprehensive	5,364	9,092
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	9,448	10,228
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	4,265	5,978
Public 2-year	6,228	7,628
Other[3]	4,839	11,728
All program areas in 4-year institutions	$8,480	$12,248
Agriculture/home economics	6,076	--
Business	12,936	15,821
Education	5,041	5,851
Engineering	12,371	--
Fine arts	5,028	6,615
Health sciences	8,389	15,072
Humanities	4,127	4,534
Natural sciences	7,346	15,711
Social sciences	11,865	12,115
All other fields	8,960	17,383

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities) who earned income from consulting. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table 34.—Average income from outside the institution other than consulting income for instructional faculty and staff who earned that type of income, by employment status, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Other outside income	
	Full time	Part time
All institutions[1]	$12,642	$41,319
Public research	13,300	43,525
Private not-for-profit research	15,642	58,536
Public doctoral[2]	14,355	53,512
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	17,525	56,240
Public comprehensive	10,283	39,638
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	12,661	42,504
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	9,714	34,120
Public 2-year	11,276	37,248
Other[3]	12,040	42,952
All program areas in 4-year institutions	$12,886	$44,352
Agriculture/home economics	6,656	--
Business	14,323	56,338
Education	10,109	45,101
Engineering	12,594	65,618
Fine arts	8,561	29,161
Health sciences	21,711	66,166
Humanities	7,391	24,277
Natural sciences	11,452	38,270
Social sciences	11,520	41,756
All other fields	13,737	52,223

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities) who earned income from outside the institution other than consulting income. This included income from employment at another academic institution; legal or medical services or psychological counseling; self-owned business, other than consulting; professional performances or exhibitions; speaking fees and honoraria; royalties or commissions; the estimated value of nonmonetary compensation; and income from any other employment. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Technical Notes

Overview

The 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99) was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The Gallup Organization conducted the third cycle of NSOPF, which included 960 degree-granting postsecondary institutions and an initial sample of 28,704 faculty and instructional staff from those institutions. NSOPF:99 was designed to provide a national profile of faculty: their professional backgrounds, responsibilities, workloads, salaries, benefits, and attitudes.

The first cycle of NSOPF was conducted in 1987-1988 with a sample of 480 institutions (including 2-year, 4-year, doctorate-granting, and other colleges and universities), over 3,000 department chairpersons, and over 11,000 faculty. The 1992-93 study (NSOPF:93) was limited to surveys of institutions and faculty, but with a substantially expanded sample of 974 public and private not-for-profit degree-granting postsecondary institutions and 31,354 faculty and instructional staff. Additional information on the first two cycles of NSOPF is available at the http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/nsopf/ Web Page.

Institution Universe

The institution universe for NSOPF:99 was defined by the following criteria:

- Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions;[1]
- public and private not-for-profit institutions;[2]
- institutions that confer associate's, bachelor's, or advanced degrees; and
- institutions that are located in the United States.

This definition covered most colleges (including junior colleges and community colleges), universities, graduate, and professional schools. It excluded institutions that either (1) offered only less than two-year programs, (2) were private for-profit, or (3) were located outside the United States (for example, in U.S. territories). In addition, it excluded institutions that offer instruction only to employees of the institutions, tribal colleges, and institutions that offer only correspondence courses. According to NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 3,396 institutions met these criteria and were eligible for the NSOPF:99 sample.

Faculty Universe

Unlike NSOPF:88, which was limited to faculty whose assignment included instruction, the faculty universes for NSOPF:93 and NSOPF:99 were expanded to include all those who were designated as faculty, whether or not their responsibilities included instruction, and other (non-faculty) personnel with instructional responsibilities. Under this definition, researchers and administrators and other institutional staff who hold faculty positions, but who do not teach, were included in the sample. Instructional staff without faculty status also were included. Teaching assistants were not included in any cycle of NSOPF.

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[1]The U.S. Department of Education is no longer distinguishing among institutions based on accreditation level. As a result, NCES now subdivides the postsecondary institution universe into schools that are eligible to receive Title IV federal financial assistance and those that are not.

[2]Private for-profit institutions are not included even though they may be Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions.

Sample Design

A two-stage stratified, clustered probability design was used to select the NSOPF:99 sample. The first-stage sampling frame consisted of the 3,396 postsecondary institutions in IPEDS[3] that were public or private not-for-profit Title IV participating institutions and provided formal degree programs of at least two years' duration. While the IPEDS universe includes private institutions that are both for-profit and not-for-profit, the institutional universe for NSOPF:99 *excluded the private for-profit* institutions.

The 3,396 institutions in the NSOPF:99 universe were stratified based on the highest degrees they offered and the amount of federal research dollars they received. These strata distinguished public and private institutions, as well as several types of institutions based on the Carnegie Foundation's classification system.[4] The following institutional categories were used in this report:

- **Public research:** Publicly controlled institutions among the leading universities in Federal research funds. Each of these universities awards substantial numbers of doctorates across many fields.

- **Private not-for-profit research:** Privately controlled not-for-profit institutions among the leading universities in Federal research funds. Each of these universities awards substantial numbers of doctorates across many fields.

- **Public doctoral:** Publicly controlled institutions that offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and doctoral degrees in at least three disciplines, but tend to be less focused on research and receive fewer Federal research dollars than the research universities. In this report, this group also includes publicly controlled institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools.

- **Private not-for-profit doctoral:** Privately controlled not-for-profit institutions that offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and doctoral degrees in at least three disciplines, but tend to be less focused on research and receive fewer Federal research dollars than the research universities. In this report, this group also includes privately controlled institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools.

- **Public comprehensive:** Publicly controlled institutions that offer liberal arts and professional programs; these institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. They award 20 or more master's degrees annually in one or more disciplines.

- **Private not-for-profit comprehensive:** Privately controlled not-for-profit institutions that offer liberal arts and professional programs; these institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. They award 20 or more master's degrees annually in one or more disciplines.

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[3] For more information on IPEDS data, point your browser to the NCES Web site http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.
[4] See *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education*, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Princeton, New Jersey, 1994).

- **Private not-for-profit liberal arts:** Privately controlled not-for-profit institutions that are smaller than comprehensive colleges and universities; primarily offer bachelor's degrees, although some offer master's degrees.

- **Public 2-year:** Publicly controlled institutions that offer certificate or degree programs only through the Associate degree level.

- **Other:** Public liberal arts, private 2-year,[5] and religious and other specialized institutions except medical.

Data Collection Procedures

Prior to collecting data from faculty, it was first necessary to obtain cooperation from the sampled institutions. Each institution was asked to provide lists of all faculty and instructional staff at their institution and to complete an Institution Questionnaire.

Institution coordinators were asked to provide a list of full- and part-time faculty and instructional staff which included all personnel who had faculty status or instructional responsibilities during the 1998 fall term i.e., the term which included November 1, 1998.

Response Rates

Of the 960 institutions in the sample, one was ineligible because it had merged with another institution. A total of 818 institutions provided lists of faculty and instructional staff, for a weighted list participation rate of 88.4 percent. A total of 865 institutions returned the institution questionnaire, for a weighted response rate of 92.8 percent. Institution weights were based on the inverse of the institutional probability of selection.

Initially, 28,576 faculty and instructional staff were selected from institutions who provided a list of their faculty and instructional staff. Subsequently, a subsample of 19,813 faculty and instructional staff was drawn for intensive followup. Approximately 18,000 faculty and instructional staff questionnaires were completed for a weighted response rate of 83.0 percent. The overall weighted faculty response rate (institution list participation rate multiplied by the faculty questionnaire response rate) was 73.4 percent.

Faculty nonresponse bias analyses indicated no significant bias. Several key variables were analyzed to see whether late responders tended to have similar, higher, or lower mean responses than the mean for all responders. If late responders had a mean response that was either higher or lower than the overall mean, there would be some potential for nonresponse bias. On the other hand, if the mean responses from later respondents are reasonably consistent with earlier ones, then obtaining additional responses probably will have little effect on survey estimates and nonresponse bias probably is negligible. The data from NSOPF:99 suggest that there was no evidence of any significant nonresponse bias in any of the following variables selected for analysis: percentage of faculty and instructional staff indicating their principal activity was teaching, percentage teaching classes for credit, percentage of time spent teaching undergraduates, percentage of faculty who indicated their rank was assistant professor, or percentage who received a Ph.D. There was a negligible chance of bias in the age of the respondent and respondent's tenure status, but only within the stratum representing private not-for-profit doctoral institutions. Item nonresponse occurred when a respondent did not answer one or more survey questions. The item

[5]Public liberal arts and private not-for-profit 2-year institutions have been placed in the "other" category because there are relatively few of them in the United States.

nonresponse rates were generally low for the faculty questionnaire. For a full description of faculty and item nonresponse, see the forthcoming *1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty: Methodology Report* [NCES 2001–151].

Data Analysis System

Except for Figure A, the estimates presented in this report were produced using the NSOPF:99 Data Analysis Systems (DAS). The DAS software makes it possible for users to specify and generate their own tables from the NSOPF:99 data. With the DAS, users can replicate or expand upon the tables presented in this report. If the number of valid cases is too small to produce a reliable estimate, the DAS prints the message "low-N" instead of the estimate.

For more information about the NSOPF:99 Data Analysis Systems, consult the NCES DAS Web site at http://nces.ed.gov/das/ or contact:

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Sources of Error

The survey estimates provided in the NSOPF:99 analytical reports are subject to two sources of error: sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors occur because the estimates are based on a sample of individuals in the population rather than on the entire population. The standard error measures the variability of the sample estimator in repeated sampling, using the same sample design and sample size.

Standard errors for all estimates presented in this report's tables were computed using a technique known as Taylor series approximation. Standard errors for selected characteristics are presented in tables A1–A6 corresponding to estimates produced in figure A and tables 2, 3, 17, 30, and 31 of the report. Standard errors for all other estimates presented in this report are available upon request. The DAS software as well as other specialized computer programs, such as SUDAAN[6] and CENVAR[7] calculate variances with the Taylor-series approximation method. Standard errors for the estimates in figure A were calculated using SUDAAN and are in Table A1.

Comparisons noted in this report are significant at the 0.05 level. The descriptive comparisons were tested in this report using Student's *t* statistic. Differences between estimates are tested against the probability of a Type I error, or significance level. The significance levels were determined by calculating the Student's *t* values for the differences between each pair of means or proportions and comparing these with published tables of significance levels for two-tailed hypothesis testing.

Student's *t* values may be computed to test the difference between estimates with the following formula:

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[6]Shah, Babubhai V., Beth G. Barnwell, and Gayle S. Bieler, *SUDAAN User's Manual, Release 6.4* (Research Triangle Park, N.C.: Research Triangle Institute), 1995.
[7]U.S. Bureau of the Census, *CENVAR IMPS Version 3.1* (Washington DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census), 1995.

$$t = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2}} \quad (1)$$

where E_1 and E_2 are the estimates to be compared and se_1 and se_2 are their corresponding standard errors. This formula is valid only for independent estimates. When estimates are not independent a covariance term must be added to the formula. If the comparison is between the mean of a subgroup and the mean of the total group, the following formula is used:

$$\frac{E_{sub} - E_{tot}}{\sqrt{se_{sub}^2 + se_{tot}^2 - 2p\, se_{sub}^2}} \quad (2)$$

where p is the proportion of the total group contained in the subgroup.[8]

When multiple pairwise comparisons were made, the acceptable minimum significance level was decreased by means of the Bonferroni adjustment.[9] This adjustment takes into account the increased likelihood, when making multiple comparisons, of finding significant pairwise differences simply by chance. With this adjustment, the significance level being used for each comparison (0.05) is divided by the total number of comparisons being made.

Sample estimates also are subject to bias from nonsampling errors. It is more difficult to measure the magnitude of these errors. They can arise for a variety of reasons: nonresponse, undercoverage, differences in the respondent's interpretation of the meaning of questions, memory effects, misrecording of responses, incorrect editing, coding, and data entry, time effects, or errors in data processing. Whereas general sampling theory can be used, in part, to determine how to estimate the sampling variability of a statistic, nonsampling errors are not easy to measure. Measurement of nonsampling errors usually requires the incorporation of a methodological experiment into the survey or the use of external data to assess and verify survey results.

To minimize the potential for nonsampling errors, the faculty and institution questionnaires (as well as the sample design, data collection, and data processing procedures) were field-tested with a national probability sample of 162 postsecondary institutions and 512 faculty members in 1997-98. An extensive item nonresponse analysis was also conducted followed by additional evaluation of the instruments and survey procedures.[10] An item nonresponse analysis was also conducted for the full-scale surveys. See the *1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty: Methodology Report* [NCES 2001–151] for a detailed description of the item nonresponse analysis.

In addition, for the full-scale surveys, a computer-based editing system was used to check data for range errors, logical inconsistencies, and skip patterns that were not properly followed by respondents. For improperly followed skip patterns, values were logically assigned on the basis of the presence or absence of responses within the skip pattern. Some small inconsistencies between different data elements

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[8]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *A Note from the Chief Statistician*, No. 2, 1993.

[9]For an explanation of the Bonferroni adjustment for multiple comparisons, see Miller, Rupert G., *Simultaneous Statistical Inference* (New York: McGraw Hill Co.), 1981 or Dunn, Olive Jean, "Multiple Comparisons Among Means," *Journal of the American Statistical Association 56 (293)*, (March, 1961), pp. 52–64.

[10]A complete description of the field test design and results can be found in Abraham, Sameer Y., *et al.*, *1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty(NSOPF:99): Field Test Report*, Working Paper No. 2000-01 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics), January 2000.

remained in the data files. In these situations, it was impossible to resolve the ambiguity as reported by the respondent.

Variables Used in this Report

Institutional classification **X02Z0**

This variable was used to identify type and control of institution according to a modified Carnegie classification. The 1994 Carnegie classification was used. See a description of each type of Carnegie classification under the "Sample Design" section of the Technical Notes.

Public research	control=public and Carnegie=11 or 12
Private research	control=private and Carnegie=11 or 12
Public doctoral	control=public and Carnegie=13, 14, or 52
Private doctoral	control=private and Carnegie=13, 14, or 52
Public comprehensive	control=public and Carnegie=21 or 22
Private comprehensive	control=private and Carnegie=21 or 22
Private liberal arts	control=private and Carnegie=31 or 32
Public 2-year	control=public and Carnegie=40
Other	control=public and Carnegie=31 or 32, or control=private and Carnegie=40, or Carnegie=51 or 53-65

Institutional classification, 4-year vs. 2-year **X06Z0**

This derived variable reflects the type of institution (2- or 4-year) sampled for NSOPF:99. The 1994 Carnegie classification was used. Only 4-year institutions were selected for information presented on principal field of teaching (X02Z14) in this report.

Four year
Two year

Principal field of teaching **X02Z14**

This derived variable was created from variable Q14 and the discipline codes associated with this variable in order to identify the general program area of a respondent's principal field of teaching.

Agriculture & home economics	100–110, or 350
Business	160–170
Education	220–250
Engineering	260–280
Fine arts	140–150
Health sciences	330–340
Humanities	290–320, 440–441, or 548
Natural sciences	200–210, or 390–420
Social sciences	510, 540–547, or 549–560
All other programs	120–130, 180–190, 360–380, 430, 442, 470–500, 520, 530, or 600–900

Full- or part-time employment at this institution **Q5**

During the 1998 Fall Term, did this institution consider you to be employed part time or full time?

Part time
Full time

Principal activity, modified **X01Z3**

This derived variable was created to indicate each respondent's primary activity at their sampled institution during the 1998 Fall term, based on variable Q3. Those respondents who answered that their primary activity was clinical service, on sabbatical, or other activities were coded as "other."

Teaching
Research
Administration
Other

Any instructional duties for credit **X01Z1**

This derived variable was created to indicate whether respondents had any instructional duties for credit during the 1998 Fall Term at the institution from which they were sampled.

No
Yes

Age, single years **X01Z82**

This derived variable was created to report a respondent's age as of 1999 calculated from variable Q82Y (year of birth).

Age **X03Z82**

This derived variable was created from the X01Z82 age, and separates respondents over age 65 into two categories.

Under 35
35-44
45-54
55-64
65-70
71 or older

Race/ethnicity, recoded **X03Z84**

This derived variable was created to categorize individuals into one and only one racial/ethnic category. In 1988 and 1993, respondents were asked to pick only one race category to identify themselves. They also were asked to identify if they were of Hispanic origin. In 1999, respondents were asked to pick one or more race categories to identify themselves. They also were asked to identify if they were of Hispanic origin. Very few individuals picked more than one racial/ethnic category (about 1 percent). For those individuals who picked more than one racial/ethnic category, a coding scheme was devised to place them into one and only one racial/ethnic category. If the respondents identified themselves as Hispanic and Black or Hispanic and White, they were coded as Hispanic. Otherwise, they were coded according to the following scheme: If the respondents indicated they were Black or African American and any other race, they were coded as Black. If they were Asian or Pacific Islander and any other race (except for Black), they were coded as Asian. If they were Native American or Alaska Native and any other race (except for Black or Asian), they were coded as Native American.

American Indian or Alaskan Native
Asian or Pacific Islander
Black, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic

Gender **Q81**

Male
Female

Citizenship **X02Z90**

This derived variable was created to classify respondents as either citizens or non-citizens based on variable Q90.

Yes
No

Rank **X01Z8**

This derived variable was created from variable Q8 to identify a respondents academic rank, title or position at their sampled institution.

Full professor
Associate professor
Assistant professor
Instructor/lecturer
Other ranks/not applicable

Tenure status **Q10**

What was your tenure status at this institution during the 1998 Fall Term?

Tenured
On tenure track, but not tenured
Not on tenure track, but institution has tenure system
No tenure system at this institution

Highest degree **X01Z16**

This derived variable was created in order to describe the highest degree or award achieved by a respondent.

Ph.D. or first-professional
Master's
Bachelor's or less

Average total hours per week worked **X01Z30**

This derived variable was created by totalling variables Q30a through Q30d, which are concerned with hours spent at the following activities: Q30a=All paid activities at this institution Q30b=All unpaid activities at this institution Q30c=Any other paid activities outside this institution (e.g., consulting, working on other jobs) Q30d=Unpaid (pro bono) professional service activities outside this Institution.

Time spent on teaching **X01Z31**

This derived variable was created to report the actual percentage of work time respondents spent in teaching during the Fall of 1998, based on the variables Q31a1 (percent of time spent teaching undergraduate students) and Q31a2 (percent of time spent teaching graduate or first professional students).

Time spent on research **Q31A3**

What percent of your time do you spend in research/scholarship activities (including research; reviewing or preparing articles or books; attending or preparing for professional meetings or conferences; reviewing proposals; seeking outside funding; giving performances or exhibitions in the fine or applied arts; or giving speeches)?

Time spent on administration **Q31A5**

What percent of your time do you spend in administration (including departmental or institution-wide meetings or committee work)?

Time spent on other activities **X03Z31**

This derived variable was created to report the actual percentage of work time respondents spent in activities other than teaching, research or administration during the Fall of 1998, based on these variables: Q31A4=Professional growth; Q31A6=Service; and Q31A7=Outside consulting, freelance work, other outside work/other non-teaching professional activities.

Total hours/week teaching credit classes **X01Z41**

This derived variable was created to provide a calculation of the total number of hours spent teaching per week in up to five classes for credit, by adding together the number of hours the respondent spent teaching each class. A maximum of five classes could be reported.

Total student contact hours/week **X02Z41**

This derived variable was created to provide a calculation of the total student contact hours per week with students in up to five classes for credit. For each class taught, the average number of hours per week the respondent taught the class was multiplied by the number of students enrolled in the class; the results were added together to obtain the total student contact hours in up to five classes for credit.

Recent total articles/works in refereed/juried media **X01Z29**

This derived variable combined the total number of articles published in the past two years in refereed professional or trade journals or creative works published in juried media for which the respondent had sole responsibility or joint responsibility.

Recent total articles/works in nonrefereed/nonjuried media **X02Z29**

This derived variable combined the total number of articles published in the past two years in nonrefereed professional or trade journals or creative works published in nonjuried media or in-house newsletters for which the respondent had sole responsibility or joint responsibility.

Recent total reviews of books, articles, or works **X03Z29**

This derived variable combined the total number of reviews of books, articles, or creative works and chapters in edited volumes published in the past two years for which the respondent had sole responsibility or joint responsibility.

Recent total books, textbooks, monographs, or reports **X04Z29**

This derived variable combines the total number of textbooks, other books, monographs, and research or technical reports disseminated internally or to clients in the past two years for which the respondent had sole responsibility or joint responsibility.

Recent total presentations, exhibitions, or performance **X05Z29**

This derived variable combined the total number of presentations at conferences and workshops or exhibitions or performances in the fine or applied arts, that the respondent had sole responsibility or joint responsibility in the past two years.

Total income of respondent from all sources **X11Z76**

This derived variable was created to report the total amount of compensation from various sources that the respondent received during the 1998 calendar year.

Basic salary from institution **Q76A**

How much compensation did you receive for your basic salary for the 1998 calendar year?

Institution total income except basic salary **X02Z76**

This derived variable was created to report total income other than basic salary from the sampled institution during the 1998 calendar year. This included income from additional teaching activities, e.g., for summer session, or from supplements not included in basic salary, administration, research, or coaching sports; the estimated value of nonmonetary compensation, e.g., food, housing, or car; and any other income from the institution.

Outside income, consulting/freelance work **Q76G**

How much were you compensated for outside consulting, consulting business or freelance work?

Total outside income, except consulting **X07Z76**

This derived variable was created to report income from sources (other than outside consulting) outside the sampled institution for the 1998 calendar year. This included income from employment at another academic institution; legal or medical services or psychological counseling; self-owned business, other than consulting; professional performances or exhibitions; speaking fees and honoraria; royalties or commissions; the estimated value of nonmonetary compensation; and income from any other employment.

Table A1.—Weighted sample sizes and standard errors of estimates for figure A, all faculty and instructional staff, by employment status and by institution type: Fall 1998

Institution type		All faculty and instructional staff			Instructional faculty and staff		
		Total	Part time	Full time	Total	Part time	Full time
All institutions[1]	Weighted sample size	1,073,667	457,246	616,421	976,417	416,024	560,393
	Standard error	8,147	7,951	5,584	8,019	7,591	5,513
Public research	Weighted sample size	200,817	40,722	160,095	173,294	35,762	137,532
	Standard error	2,958	2,324	2,622	2,983	2,182	2,620
Private not-for-profit research	Weighted sample size	63,690	18,755	44,935	53,722	14,769	38,953
	Standard error	2,413	2,018	1,851	2,317	1,806	1,824
Public doctoral[2]	Weighted sample size	95,033	30,155	64,878	83,593	25,539	58,054
	Standard error	2,627	2,424	1,802	2,446	2,107	1,798
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	Weighted sample size	43,383	19,451	23,932	38,672	18,017	20,655
	Standard error	1,144	1,057	1,081	992	1,028	844
Public comprehensive	Weighted sample size	137,344	50,150	87,194	131,442	48,401	83,041
	Standard error	2,868	2,653	2,093	2,909	2,646	2,101
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	Weighted sample size	76,781	37,026	39,755	74,217	36,709	37,508
	Standard error	1,865	2,000	1,320	1,891	1,999	1,302
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	Weighted sample size	84,044	33,842	50,202	80,556	32,970	47,586
	Standard error	1,263	373	890	2,541	2,535	1,536
Public 2-year	Weighted sample size	301,412	192,555	108,857	272,555	170,092	102,463
	Standard error	4,598	5,034	2,241	4,464	4,768	2,197
Other[3]	Weighted sample size	71,163	34,590	36,573	68,366	33,765	34,601
	Standard error	2,112	1,988	1,720	2,155	1,987	1,718

[1] All public and private not-for-profit title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all full-time faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff. Standard errors in this table are for estimates in Figure 1 and are based on SUDAAN (Research Triangle Institute, 1995). The "weighted sample size" is the estimated population size.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table A2.—Standard errors of estimates for table 2, all full-time faculty and instructional staff, by principal activity and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Principal activity			
	Teaching	Research	Admin-istration	Other[1]
All institutions[2]	0.98	0.62	0.48	0.55
Public research	1.59	1.11	0.76	1.13
Private not-for-profit research	3.93	2.88	1.21	2.91
Public doctoral[3]	2.79	1.80	1.39	1.84
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	6.70	1.91	2.08	5.43
Public comprehensive	1.37	0.44	1.02	0.80
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	2.46	0.27	2.31	1.02
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	1.83	0.21	1.76	1.12
Public 2-year	1.06	0.16	0.90	0.60
Other[4]	3.66	0.48	3.60	0.94
All program areas in 4-year institutions	1.10	0.71	0.54	0.65
Agriculture/home economics	4.37	3.23	2.12	4.13
Business	2.23	1.17	1.80	1.02
Education	2.73	0.99	2.58	1.45
Engineering	2.99	2.43	1.36	1.40
Fine arts	2.19	0.33	1.89	0.90
Health sciences	2.29	1.39	0.86	2.24
Humanities	1.42	0.76	1.19	0.73
Natural sciences	1.83	1.74	1.05	0.63
Social sciences	1.95	1.35	1.28	1.01
All other fields	1.85	0.94	1.38	1.32

[1]Includes clinical service, on sabbatical from this institution, technical activities, other institutional activities such as library services, community public service, subsidized performer, and artist-in-residence.

[2]All public and private, not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all full-time faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table A3.—Standard errors of estimates for table 3, all part-time faculty and instructional staff, by principal activity, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Principal activity			
	Teaching	Research	Admin-istration	Other[1]
All institutions[2]	1.02	0.21	0.22	0.93
Public research	2.32	1.13	0.73	2.03
Private not-for-profit research	4.39	2.88	0.73	2.00
Public doctoral[3]	9.07	1.04	0.54	8.63
Private not-for-profit doctoral[3]	3.75	1.78	1.12	2.90
Public comprehensive	1.18	0.36	0.51	1.08
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	0.95	0	0.69	0.47
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	2.25	0	1.67	1.55
Public 2-year	0.75	0	0.31	0.69
Other[4]	1.52	0.21	0.51	1.39
All program areas in 4-year institutions	1.65	0.36	0.32	1.53
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--
Business	1.88	1.11	0.65	1.39
Education	3.20	0.27	1.16	3.16
Engineering	2.81	2.31	1.50	1.70
Fine arts	0.98	0.26	0.68	0.57
Health sciences	5.85	1.11	0.86	6.23
Humanities	0.84	0.46	0.44	0.52
Natural sciences	2.44	1.30	1.94	1.14
Social sciences	2.49	1.86	0.65	1.77
All other fields	1.31	0.28	0.56	1.20

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Includes clinical service, on sabbatical from this institution, technical activities, other institutional activities such as library services, community public service, subsidized performer, and artist-in-residence.

[2]All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[4] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes all part-tme faculty (regardless of whether they had instructional responsibilities) and all other instructional staff.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table A4.—Standard errors of estimates for table 17, full-time instructional faculty and staff, by tenure status, and by institution type and program area: Fall 1998

Institution type and program area	Tenure status			
	Tenured	On tenure track	Not on tenure track	No tenure system at institution
All institutions[1]	0.86	0.53	0.63	0.80
Public research	1.58	0.85	1.52	0.13
Private not-for-profit research	3.18	2.11	3.21	1.08
Public doctoral[2]	2.18	1.57	1.90	0.46
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	3.49	2.82	2.79	3.95
Public comprehensive	1.75	1.27	1.29	0.40
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	3.56	1.76	2.26	4.27
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	3.67	2.32	1.96	4.44
Public 2-year	2.08	1.17	0.74	2.43
Other[3]	4.18	2.99	2.38	5.95
All program areas in 4-year institutions	0.95	0.60	0.74	0.76
Agriculture/home economics	3.47	2.41	2.13	1.54
Business	2.70	2.20	2.14	2.20
Education	3.03	2.33	2.55	1.95
Engineering	3.14	2.67	2.25	1.38
Fine arts	3.05	2.13	1.84	2.35
Health sciences	2.22	1.61	2.22	1.42
Humanities	1.99	1.66	1.50	1.31
Natural sciences	1.68	1.20	1.15	0.92
Social sciences	1.91	1.45	1.35	0.97
All other fields	2.27	1.39	2.05	1.12

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table A5.—Standard errors of estimates for table 30, average income of full-time instructional faculty and staff, by source of income, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Total earned income	Source of income			
		Basic salary from institution	Other income from institution	Outside consulting income	Other outside income
All institutions[1]	$689	$845	$107	$115	$247
Public research	1,257	1,667	253	247	615
Private not-for-profit research	3,318	3,838	496	840	1,142
Public doctoral[2]	2,774	2,837	367	309	1,158
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	2,888	3,084	389	616	1,224
Public comprehensive	664	835	206	125	337
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	1,442	1,638	274	492	625
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	1,120	1,259	283	147	541
Public 2-year	594	772	184	194	343
Other[3]	1,935	1,954	275	199	813
All program areas in 4-year	$987	$802	$125	$135	$293
Agriculture/home economics	3,364	2,974	437	450	643
Business	2,036	1,409	458	607	711
Education	1,367	1,068	261	208	617
Engineering	2,410	1,585	689	648	709
Fine arts	1,535	1,342	427	281	566
Health sciences	2,598	2,337	485	260	1,301
Humanities	1,013	899	164	143	381
Natural sciences	1,200	973	220	235	538
Social sciences	2,539	2,116	354	667	492
All other fields	2,169	1,281	289	397	1,100

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). All instructional faculty and staff are included in averages, regardless of whether they had that type of income. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).

Table A6.—Standard errors of estimates for table 31, average income of part-time instructional faculty and staff, by source of income, and by institution type and program area: Calendar Year 1998

Institution type and program area	Total earned income	Source of income: Basic salary from institution	Other income from institution	Outside consulting income	Other outside income
All institutions[1]	$307	$1,064	$59	$174	$945
Public research	1,198	2,932	272	1,009	2,433
Private not-for-profit research	1,572	6,486	222	768	5,980
Public doctoral[2]	1,971	8,774	379	954	8,122
Private not-for-profit doctoral[2]	1,262	4,121	147	811	3,824
Public comprehensive	581	1,978	189	365	1,851
Private not-for-profit comprehensive	600	2,291	150	562	2,220
Private not-for-profit liberal arts	1,390	2,687	206	311	2,398
Public 2-year	392	1,202	81	146	1,085
Other[3]	790	3,741	134	887	3,710
All program areas in 4-year institutions	$1,590	$441	$84	$280	$1,430
Agriculture/home economics	--	--	--	--	--
Business	3,241	2,238	327	931	3,144
Education	2,970	818	190	422	2,643
Engineering	7,289	3,490	669	2,829	4,986
Fine arts	2,194	836	183	404	2,083
Health sciences	6,106	1,711	317	829	6,618
Humanities	1,628	796	145	222	1,499
Natural sciences	2,605	1,180	151	1,020	2,242
Social sciences	3,245	1,149	214	666	2,882
All other fields	3,088	664	229	926	3,064

--Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1] All public and private not-for-profit Title IV participating, degree-granting institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Includes institutions classified by the Carnegie Foundation as specialized medical schools and medical centers.

[3] Public liberal arts, private not-for-profit 2-year, and other specialized institutions except medical schools and medical centers.

NOTE: This table includes only faculty and staff with instructional responsibilities for credit (e.g., teaching one or more classes for credit, or advising or supervising students' academic activities). All instructional faculty and staff are included in averages, regardless of whether they had that type of income. Income is for the 1998 calendar year for instructional faculty and staff employed in the fall of 1998.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999 National Study of Postsecondary Faculty (NSOPF:99).